by them in this behalf from time to time and that as many as 37 stations remained uninspected, *i.e.*, 11 more than in the last year. By far the greater number of these was in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts of which it is surprising to learn that as many as 8 were taluk headquarter stations. The Deputy Commissioners of these and other Districts are requested to see that such neglect of duty on the part of the officers concerned does not occur in future. The Meteorological Reporter has also brought to the notice of Government the unsatisfactory condition of certain raingauges in the Chitaldrug District noticed during his inspection. He states that one of the gauges had a diameter of over 5 inches having lost the brass ring. This is an unsatisfactory state of things and it is hoped that no cause for such remarks will be given in future.

3. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue strict instructions to the officers concerned so as to ensure prompt and careful inspection of all the Raingauge Stations in their respective jurisdictions. Failure of duty in this respect should be suitably noticed.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Issues orders regarding the revised arrangements for the conduct of the Arthasadhaka Patrike.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 3106-16—E. C. 18-28-1, dated the 12th September 1928, appointing a Committee to examine the present position in regard to the Mysore Economic Journal and the Arthasadhaka Patrike and to submit alternative recommendations to Government for improving the Journals.

2. The proceedings of the meeting of the Committee referred to above held on the 30th November 1928 (printed as annexure I).

3. Mr. S. Venkatesaiya's dissenting note, dated 24th February 1929 (printed as annexure II).

ORDER No. D. 11847-53—E. C. 18-28-4, DATED 16TH MAY 1929.

The recommendations of the Committee relate entirely to the improvement of the Arthasadhaka Patrike. They recommend that the Arthasadhaka Patrike might be converted into an illustrated weekly containing 32 pages of matter, chiefly concerned with subjects bearing directly on rural reconstruction such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Sericulture, Sanitation, Education, Co-operation and Industries. The Development Departments of Government are to use the Journal largely as their organ for propaganda and also co-operate by furnishing it with matter of public interest relating to the activities of their Departments. As the Journal is likely to be of great value to agencies engaged in rural reconstruction, the Village Panchayets are to be induced to subscribe for copies. The Government subvention is to be raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500, 500 copies being supplied to Government as at present; and the Editor is to be required to work in close touch with the Secretary, Economic Conference, who should be responsible to see that the paper fulfils the objects for which it is subsidised.

2. Government are pleased to approve of the recommendations of the Committee.

3. The Heads of Departments referred to in the proceedings are requested to utilise the Patrike to the fullest extent possible and to extend to the Editor all reasonable facilities to enable him to conduct the paper successfully on the lines laid down therein.

4. The Secretary, Economic Conference, is requested to obtain a suitable agreement from the Editor of the Patrike in consultation with the Government Advocate on the terms indicated in the proceedings read above.

5. The cost on this account will be duly provided for in the budget under Economic Development for the year 1929-30.

6. Mr. S. Venkatesaiya in his dissenting note has expressed the opinion that the Journal should be issued directly by the Conference Office, but Government consider that this course should only be adopted on the failure of private enterprise and capacity to take up the work.

7. The Committee have considered it un-necessary to take up the question of the Mysore Economic Journal, as the order sanctioning the purchase of 250 copies of the Journal by Government is in force till 1930. With reference to this Mr. S. Venkatesaiya has observed in his dissenting note as follows :—" One of the reasons why the reference was made to us was the prevalent feeling that this Journal (English) had become largely a collection of newspaper cuttings with very little original matter. I do not suppose the Government Order contemplated such a situation. It is difficult to say what purpose the Journal serves in its present condition. I think the Government ought to insist on a minimum amount of original matter (partly at least of local interest) and on all extracts being acknowledged or withdraw support to the Journal at once and start a new one of our own edited by the Conference staff."

8. The attention of the Editor will be called to the above observations and it is hoped that he will take early steps to improve the Journal.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

ANNEXURE I.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Committee appointed to go into the question of the improvement of the Mysore Economic Journal and the Arthasadhaka Patrike, held on Friday the 30th November 1928:—

PRESENT.

Dr. L. C. Coleman.
Mr. P. G. D'Souza.
" N. S. Subba Rao.
" C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib.
" K. H. Ramayya.
" M. S. Lingegowda.
" B. K. Garudachar.
" N. Rama Rao (Convener).

READ:—Khan Bhadur Mr. Abbaskhan's letter and Mr. Hanumanthia Gowda's letter.

As the main object is to disseminate information and stimulate intelligent interest among the rural population the Committee are of opinion that the improvement of the Kannada Journal is far more important at the present time than that of the English Journal. They do not think it necessary to take up the question relating to the English Journal, especially as the order sanctioning subscription for 250 copies will be in force till 1930.

In regard to the Arthasadhaka Patrike, the Committee consider it essential that it should be improved in regard to frequency of issue, matter, and get up, and that it should be put in a position to reach a wide circle of readers, especially in rural parts. It should contain matter of essential importance on all aspects of rural reconstruction such as agriculture, village industries, public health, education, co-operation and civics. It should be utilised as far as possible by the Development Departments and the agencies of the Conference as their organ for propaganda, and the spread of useful information. With these objects in view, the Committee strongly recommend as follows :—

(1) That in view of the fact that the Journal has to serve largely the needs of the rural population the Committee do not consider it necessary to increase the subscription to the English Economic Journal.

(2) That the Arthasadhaka Patrike be converted into an illustrated weekly in demi octavo size, each issue comprising 32 pages of matter. (The Director of Agriculture kindly offered to allow the use of the large number of blocks in his Department.)

(3) That the Government subvention to the Arthasadhaka Patrike be raised to Rs. 2,500 per annum and that 500 copies be supplied to Government as at present; and that the Revenue Commissioner be requested to arrange for at least 2,000 copies of the Journal being subscribed for by the Village Panchayets. (The Revenue Commissioner thought this easily feasible and the figure was adopted at his suggestion.)

(4) That about two-thirds of each issue should be devoted to subjects directly bearing on rural reconstruction such as agriculture, breeding of live stock, sericulture, horticulture, sanitation, education, co-operation, industries and commerce, and other matters useful to the Village Panchayets. The Heads of Departments particularly of Development Departments, Secretaries to Government, Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities and the District Economic Superintendents should be requested to make use largely of this Journal for propaganda work by furnishing information and articles of an educative nature, or calculated to stimulate interest in matters relating to Economic Development. (The Director of Agriculture, the Revenue Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the Director of Industries and Commerce) kindly promised to co-operate by furnishing the Journal with matter of public interest, relating to the activities of their Departments. The Secretary to the Economic Conference promised to supply information relating to the Development work in the Districts and the activities of the Conference organisation generally.

(5) That the editor's request for the supply of printing machinery be sympathetically considered by Government; and that if no suitable old machines were available in the Government Press, a takavi loan be granted for the purchase of suitable plant.

(6) That papers placed at the disposal of the press be made available to the Editor.

(7) That the Editor be required to be in close touch with the Secretary, Economic Conference, who would be responsible to see that the facilities granted are properly utilised and that the objects for which the Journal is subsidised are fulfilled.

(Sd.) P. G. D'Souza.
" Leslie C. Coleman.
" C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib.
" K. H. Ramayya.
" B. K. Garudachar.
" N. S. Subba Rao.
" M. S. Linge Gowda.
" N. Rama Rao (Secretary).

ANNEXURE II.

(NOTE BY MR. S. VENKATESAIYA, B.A., B.L.)

I regret I am unable to concur in the report of the majority of the Committee and must therefore append this minute.

1. As regards the Economic Journal in English it is recommended that there is no need to increase the subscription. I agree. As the sanction to subscribe for 250 copies will be in force till 1930 the majority have not thought it necessary to take up the question of the Mysore Economic Journal. One of the reasons why the reference was made to us was the prevalent feeling that this Journal (English) had become largely a collection of newspaper cuttings with very little original matter. I do not suppose the Government Order contemplated such a situation. It is difficult to say what purpose the Journal serves in its present condition. I think the Government ought to insist on a minimum amount of original matter (partly at least of local interest) and on all extracts being acknowledged or withdraw support to the Journal at once and start a new one of our own edited by the Conference staff.

Neither the Government Order in force, nor the feeling that it is the interests of the rural population largely that have to be served can justify our neglecting the condition of the English Journal. After all the Conference does aspire to organise Industrial Development on a large scale. Even Agricultural Improvement must depend in large measure on the adoption of modern and scientific methods of intensive cultivation. The appeal of the Conference in any case is largely to men of education and men of capital, large or small. Our aim is to attract to productive occupations increasing numbers of these classes. Further it is through them that knowledge should filter down to the masses. I do not think we can ignore the need for effective propaganda among the English educated classes in our present stage.

2. As regards the Arthasadhaka Patrike too I regret I cannot agree to the recommendations. It is proposed to supply him with articles, 2,000 subscribers, blocks for illustrations and machinery for printing. I do not see why we should pay him a subsidy in addition. I have no doubt it would be better to issue it from the Conference office direct. If the Development Departments will only be regular and prompt in supplying the articles and blocks (as promised to the subsidised Journal) printing and posting should not occasion any serious difficulty. As for the Village Panchayets I think we ought to supply such things to them free. They are the legitimate media for the conference to reach the rural population and not a mere financial convenience.

I do not think that bulky matter has any chance of being read by the Panchayets or the rural population. It is desirable that the articles should be brief, well printed on good paper and well illustrated. I do not think second hand machinery can turn out good work. While each issue should not contain too many articles, I agree that the Journal should be issued frequently. I would suggest two issues a week. A few brief and brightly written articles well illustrated with small items of interesting information (relating to topics germane to the Journal) and the whole well turned out in an up-to-date press may succeed. I attach importance also to the fact that the articles should be written by Departmental officials or other responsible persons so that we may be sure that the "Propaganda" is on sound lines and the information broadcast on our authority is sound and correct.

Our past experience does not encourage us to hope that the continuance of past practices with a little more expenditure would improve matters. The obvious lack of capital and the admitted need for the supply of material for the Journal seem to me in themselves sufficient to make the proposals unacceptable. Past experiences seem also against continuance.

A competent hand to write up the articles in popular Kannada will have to be employed in the Office. It is necessary that the language should be as simple and familiar as possible. The printing should be done in the Government Press or if that is impossible in some other Press which could turn out good and attractive work.

The expenditure would not be much in excess of the proposed subsidy. If however the Journal is supplied to the Village Panchayets free the total cost of the Journal to the Conference would of course be more. I think however it would be worth while. In view of past experience I have no doubt we should strike out a new line. I therefore recommend that the Journal should be run on the lines indicated above that the Development Departments should be responsible for the contents and that the Journal should be issued directly by the Conference Office who should be responsible for the language, get up and punctuality of the Journal.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on the Administration of the Several Town and Minor Municipal Councils in the State during the year 1927-28.

READ—

The reports on the administration of the several Town and Minor Municipalities in the State for the year 1927-28 and the reviews of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts thereon.

2. Letter No. 425—L. A. D., dated the 19th January 1929, from the Comptroller, forwarding the report on the audit of the accounts of these Municipalities during the year.

ORDER NO. L. 7624-35—ML. 150-28-48, DATED 20TH MAY 1929.

Recorded.

2. *Number of Municipalities.*—The total number of Town and Minor Municipal Councils was the same, *viz.*, 102 as in the preceding year. Though Belakavadi and Yelandur were notified as Minor Municipal Councils during the year, they were not brought into working order. The Minor Municipal Council of Arsikere was converted into a Town Municipal Council. Sringeri continued to be a non-regulation Municipality and the question of bringing it under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation is under the consideration of Government. Orders have since been passed